

vously described, the female being $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines instead of 10, and the male only 8 lines in length.

The antennæ, as I supposed, consist only of four joints; the second is longer than the third and fourth together; it is *prismatic*, with three longitudinal furrows, and not *compressed* as previously stated. The third and fourth joints are nearly equal in length, the fourth being perhaps a little longer than the third; they are much thinner than the second; the third is prismatic, like the second; the fourth elliptical, elongated; the third joint is black and hirsute, like the second; the fourth orange, somewhat pilose, with the base black.

The anal apparatus of the male, when viewed from beneath, appears to consist of a plate of a semicircular form, broadly notched on its posterior margin, and occupying a broad emargination of the last abdominal segment; viewed from above it presents a nearly circular horny ring, the upper portion of which is very narrow, whilst the lower is produced and emarginate posteriorly; the opening of the ring is narrowed and rendered irregular by a large tooth on each side, close to which the margin of the ring is clothed with yellowish hairs.

I may add, in order to remove all doubts as to this insect having attained its perfect state, that I have in my collection a specimen of its *nympha* or larva in the last stage of the metamorphosis, which presents all the customary marks of its imperfect condition.

XLVI.—*Descriptions of several new Genera of Reptiles, principally from the Collection of H.M.S. Herald.* By J. E. GRAY, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S. &c.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON having kindly allowed me to examine the reptiles brought home by this expedition, I send for insertion in your pages characters of the following new genera, which will be figured in the forthcoming work on the Zoology of that Voyage.

I am, Gentlemen, yours &c.,

British Museum, Nov. 15, 1852,

J. E. GRAY.

IGUANIDÆ.

Section *Basiliscina*. Nostril lateral; back of head with a crest of compressed skin; throat with a cross fold behind; hinder toes

fringed on the side ; outer one webbed at the base ; femoral pores none.

This tribe is distinguished from *Corythophanes* and *Chamaeleopsis* by the occiput being rounded, and only furnished with a thin, flexible crest of skin, and by the margined toes, instead of having the prolongation of the lateral bony processes of the head, as in those genera. When the Catalogue of the Museum Reptiles was published, I only knew three genera ; we have since received a new one from Mr. Dyson from Honduras, and this collection has produced two others from Quibo, on the west coast of America. They may be thus characterized :—

- I. *Occiput swollen on each side, with a high crest of compressed skin from the back edge of the eyes.*

1. PTENOSAURA.

Back and tail with a series of large, short, compressed scales forming a slight crest ; occiput and crest covered with large thin smooth scales.

Ptenosaura Seemanni.

Head (in spirits) blackish ; body brown, blackish speckled ; tail and legs with irregular black cross bands ; angle of mouth and hinder part of chin white ; scales of nose flat, keeled ; of crown and eyebrows small, edged with a series of larger scales ; scales of back small, smooth ; of tail, and especially the outside of legs, larger, keeled ; tail with five series of keeled scales beneath.

Hab. Quibo.

Named in honour of Berthold Seemann, Esq., the botanist who accompanied the expedition and brought many zoological specimens home.

- II. *Occiput swollen, covered with convex scales, the hinder part (far behind the eyes) produced into a high crest of compressed skin.*

2. BASILISCUS, Gray, Cat. Rep. B. M. 192.

Back and tail with a high erect crest, supported by bony rays ; occipital crest large, rounded, covered with thin flat polygonal scales.

B. americanus, Gray, Cat. Rep. B. M. 192.

Hab. Guiana.

3. LOPHOSAURA.

Back and tail with a high erect crest supported by bony rays ; occipital crest small, angular, covered with large keeled scales.

Lophosaura Goodridgii, n. s.

Brown (in spirits) ; head dark ; back and neck with eight

oblique dark cross bands extending up the base of the dorsal fin ; legs and feet dark spotted ; scales of the nose, eyebrows, crown and occiput small, keeled, with a series of small keeled scales on the outer edge of the eyebrows ; of the back small ; of the tail and outside of limbs larger keeled ; dorsal fin high and toothed on the edge, especially behind ; caudal fin high, rather sinuous on the edge, and covered with large six-sided scales.

Hab. Quibo.

Named in honour of J. O. Goodridge, Esq., Surgeon R.N., who brought the specimen to England.

This species is very much larger than the *Basiliscus* from Guiana.

4. CRISTASAURA.

Back with a high erect crest supported by bony rays ; tail rather compressed, slightly ringed, sharp-edged, and furnished with a series of large compressed scales on its upper edge ; occipital crest large, rounded, thin, covered with thin small six-sided scales.

Cristasaura mitrella.

Olive (in spirits), beneath paler ; angle of the mouth and chin white, the latter marbled with bluish ; scales of the nose, of the eyebrows and occiput moderate keeled, of the crest rather smaller, very thin and slightly keeled ; of the back very small, of the tail larger, and of the outside of the limbs much larger, both keeled ; dorsal crest moderate, extending the whole length of the back, edged with a series of compressed scales ; scales of the caudal crest rather large, especially those near the base.

Hab. Honduras, *Dyson.*

5. CORYTHEOLUS, Gray, Cat. Rep. B. M. 192.

Back and tail with a series of large, short, compressed scales forming a slight crest ; occipital crest rather large, covered with small flat scales, and supported by the slender central straight process of the occipital bone.

C. vittatus, Gray, Cat. Rep. B. M. 193. The hinder lower labial plates with small scales beneath.

Hab. Mexico ; Honduras ?

III. *Occiput flattish, with a very small compressed crest on the middle of the hinder edge.*

6. THYSANODACTYLUS, Gray, Cat. Rep. B. M. 193.

Back and tail with a series of rather large, short, compressed scales forming a slight crest.

T. bilineatus, Gray, *l. c.* 193.

Hab. Fernando de Noronha.

SCINCIDÆ, § D. (*Siaphosinæ*), Gray, Cat. Rep. B. M. 88, add. after *Soridia*.

ANNIELLA, n. g.

Limbs none; nasal shield large, bent at the edge so as to form part of the labial margin of the head; head shield and other characters like *Soridia*.

This is the only genus of the tribe yet found out of Australia. It has all the form and characters of *Soridia*, except the absence of the small rudimentary legs on the side of the vent, and that the nasal shields are larger and are bent up beneath, so that they form part of the outer side of the head (while in *Soridia* they end just at the edge), and the upper labial shield under the nasal is very small, linear, scarcely observable; it also has a pair of chin shields below the lower rostral shield, while *Soridia* has only a single large one.

Anniella pulchra, n. s.

Silvery (in spirits); upper part with very narrow brown zigzag lines placed on the margin of the series of scales, the line down the centre of the back and two or three on the upper part of the sides being thicker and nearly half the width of the scales.

Hab. California, J. O. Goodridge, Esq., Surgeon R.N.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Revue et Magasin de Zoologie. Par M. F. E. GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE.
Nos. 2 & 3, Fevrier et Mars 1852. Paris, 8vo.

IN our last Number we gave an abstract of the contents of the first number of the present volume of this work. We now propose to do the same by the second and third. The second number contains original papers—

I. On the mode of nidification of a small Bird of the Island of Mauritius called the "Astrild" (*Loxia astrild*, Linn., *Senegalus striatus*, Briss.), by M. F. de Lafresnaye (pp. 49, 50).

The nest of this bird, represented on the plate accompanying the number (plate 2 of the vol.), is of an ovoid form, and consists of two united nests. The author considers that the form and construction of this nest, which resembles those of the weaver-birds (*Plocei*), confirms the opinion of M. Cabanis that the birds of the genera *Senegalus*, *Ploceus*, and *Vidua* should be separated from the *Fringillidæ* to form a new family under the name of *Ploceidæ*.

II. Studies on the *Anodontæ* of the Aube, by M. Henri Drouet. First article (pp. 51–65).

This article commences with a short historical notice of the genus *Anodonta*. The author states that the genus, which has long been